

Dr's prayer has been answered, for John's sole or even sole, are in little danger of damage before next October. If this empty-headed Leviticus blows the horns of the temple, for the people to listen to his own glorification, is not satisfied with his honors, we trust the University of Ohio will add to that of Doctor, the honorary and honorable degree of A. S. S.

"CINCINNATI, Oh., April 30, 1849.

"Dear John—Yours come safe to hand to-day finding as in the mercy of God, all well. I was glad to see your name at the bottom of the letter, and was still glad to hear of your welfare, and I hope in *Sole* and body. May the Lord bless you, and if we meet not in time, may we meet in heaven. *O let us try for this.* I found your friends well at Dublin, your father seemed well pleased to hear from you and your welfare, he thought it a fine thing and seemed well satisfied. William is working with brother Tommy and was much pleased to hear from you. The people of Dublin seemed very different towards me, all seemed glad to see me down my enemies. I could not get off until I gave Dr. Curtis a tanning—and I gave him a hard one. Your father was present and took a quite an interest in the debate. It was the opinion of many of the citizens that he was too hard for Dr. Singar, as he could not speak off hand and Curtis is a rather good speaker. The people thought Singar's written lecture was respectable, but the masses judge from other things. Curtis had used up Dr. Smith on the evening I got there so bad, I left the room; they reported that I was afraid of him, this you know did not suit me, so I resolved to learn him a lesson and the people thought I did learn him one, which will be of service to him before he commences another discussion. I never saw such a re-action in the public mind before, the people would have plucked out their eyes for me.

"Our little Society is doing well in Dublin, and their prospects are flattering for the future, many of the old friends spoke of you in kind terms.

"We commenced the exhibition of the Panorama in College Hall, Sab. evening and our prospects are flattering. I expect to go East by the middle of this month. I saw your Epistle to Harwood & Co., this morning, your letters are well received and will do you credit—the "Ph" is growing and the meetings are interesting, and your letter gives much interest to them. If you regain your health and do good and get back safely, which I pray you may, the season will be well spent. I can't say write soon, for I don't know where I shall be. May the hand of heaven direct you in all you do. You will remember the important of taking due precaution in matters, when you reach your destination, the tone of the press in that quarter is quite fiery, they feel the charges of manliness, but don't know who charges the wires. Many friends send greetings, &c. S. F. CHASE.

This letter was directed to Barrett at Asheville, and forwarded from that place to Greenville, from there to Spartanburg, C. H. where Barrett took it out of the Post Office. It seems to us, comment is unnecessary to point the irresistible conclusion, that Dr. Curtis is a man of a different class, whose field of labor was South Carolina. We present our readers with an extract from the secret correspondence of Barrett. Honest men, in no honest business, with honest purposes, are not apt to need or use such modes of concealment, and it furnishes a strong presumption, that Barrett had his reasons for showing in secrecy these matters, undoubtedly he had the key to unlock the enigma.

1. Being written
2. Should receive. I would
3. Where you could most
4. Should be opened.
- 1 Letters to Greenville, Anderson
- 2 Urge the propriety of your
- 3 Safely get them, one of
- 4 It is the one containing
- 1 And Spartanburg, which
- 2 Having them forwarded
- 3 Them especially may
- 4 A letter to the P. Master
- 1 It is important you
- 2 To you to some point
- 3 Give you some trouble
- 4 General, as soon as you—

The reader will commence at 1 and then go through all of them—then take the first 2 and go through all of them—then 3 and 4 in the same way, and he has the secret, though it must be confessed that even with this key our friends here have not been able to understand portions of the correspondence.

We submit to an enlightened public, that the exposure we have made of the actions and doings of Barrett, leaves no moral doubt of his full guilt, and that our community stands justified in the eyes of the country in demanding a legal investigation. It is true we have not given all the evidence in our power, policy, forbade that, but we have given enough to satisfy any reasonable man, that our people have acted neither rashly nor harshly. It is also true that the whole people of the State are indignant at the numerous and covert assaults made upon them, and that a few more detections will exasperate them to a degree which will render even a Jail a very unsafe place for the incendiary.

Reason, argument, law, and even the Constitution of the country, have no effect in staying the bigots, fanatics and political knaves in their mad career. The decree has gone forth, "*Delenda est Carthago.*" and Carthage must defend herself the best way she can. Each State in the South must make her sovereignty felt, as well as make her voice heard; or, their institutions perish. If we cannot meet our foes in the field of battle, we have dungeons and scaffolds for their miscreant agents, and will use them.

As this subject is one of deep and painful interest to all of us, we shall in another article take up some matters collateral to the exposure of Barrett's arrest and imprisonment, which will be found not only interesting, but positively useful to the magistracy of the country.

ABOLITION TACTICS.

The abolitionists have commenced their game upon the good people of Spartanburg, and seem to think them so extremely verdant, that they can be induced to credit their anonymous statements, however absurd and ridiculous they may be, in their internal and external evidence.

The great "Brutus" himself, as the writer alleges, enters the arena in person, to do battle for his friend and coadjutor, Mr. Barrett; but this "magna nominis umbra," "shadow of a mighty name," shall speak for himself, and speak more than he bargained for. He will perceive his system is not quite as perfect as he imagines it, and that detection is more probable than he teaches or supposes.

Our readers will however bear in mind, that though we have no doubt the letters we shall quote, represents the true character of the abolition movements and tactics, we have not the least idea the writer and "Brutus" are identical. We give them full credit for the promptness with which they have come to the rescue with all the names in their power; but the inefficiency of such names will greatly develop itself, and the law remain unarrested in its course. These letters, all in the same hand-writing, and bearing upon "the question," are now in our hands. They are anonymous, unless the signature "Brutus" to one of them gives it a different character. One mailed at Washington, June 30th, where Barrett is pretty well known, and where we have no doubt they were all written, the other two mailed at Philadelphia, June 27th. We are warranted in saying the recipients of the letters have no disposition to pay further postage on account of their distinguished correspondent. But should the writer of these letters be detected, as he more than probably will be, we have little doubt what will be his excuse and defence. Even that defence, if true, will not save him from the indignation, scorn and contempt of the State; and our arms are long enough to reach and punish, far beyond the meridian of Washington. We however choose to treat and consider the missiles, as *bona fide*, so far as effect is concerned, however glaringly assumed may be the personal of the serious or hoaxing writer.

Thus discourse the "great chief" of the conspiracy, in a communication to the Sheriff of this District:

"JUNE 15th, 1849.

"Dear Sir: Having learned through a friend that a gentleman by the name of J. M. Barrett is now in Jail in Spartanburg, and that for what I myself, with others, caused to be done without the said Barrett's knowledge, approbation or consent, I deem it proper to address you this note, that an innocent man may not suffer for what was to me an act of courtesy, if he complied at all with the request made him, of which indeed I am not informed. I am not an obscure man sir: you would be astonished were you to learn who I am. I have taken many years an active part in the public concerns of this State, and am so well known, that to give you my name would silence at once the charge, that my writings now being circulated, are of "Yankee origin." But I am too conversant with the state of things here to venture to place myself in an attitude that would lead to the discovery of authorship. It would not defeat the purposes of myself and associates, but it would render measures necessary, which would be more prolific of excitement among us, than our present silent operation, giving the opportunity to act upon minds which would be tamed if exposed to public scrutiny. If our communications were allowed to pass readily through the Post Offices, we need not resort to involuntary and unsuspecting agents to help us to circulate our papers, and if our Printing Offices would print for us, we need not go beyond the limits of the State to have it done."

It will be unnecessary to take up time and space with the balance of the letter, which is a mere argument that Barrett ought to be suffered to depart the country, except that the following extract may elucidate some points that may arise:

"We shall therefore as heretofore, take care to labor for the deliverance of our State from this galling oppression, but take equal care not to expose strangers travelling through the country to the indignities and assaults of men who have no other regard for liberty than to take liberty for others.

Yours,

BRUTUS."

This same Brutus, if he be the real Simon Pure, writes as follows, and will doubtless feel his security some what shaken, when he reads in the public prints one of his most private and confidential communications. This letter unquestionably was not intended for the public eye; whether this "Brutus" be the true or the false one, the indirection he has used failed him in the result, and he may have as he pleases about the sanctity of a seal. We are honorably in possession of the documents, and do but our duty to the State in exposing the machinations of its enemies. The address of the letter is suppressed for the present, lest we might injure an innocent man. If there be any South Carolinians in correspondence with these traitors, which, by the by, we don't believe, then they are to understand we have at least one name, which at the proper time shall be given to the public.

"EDGEFIELD, June 10th, 1849.

"Dear Sir—You will please accept a copy of my address. This will get you in a round about way, but you will easily understand why it is necessary thus to reach you. This address has made some noise in the State, and the enemies of justice have endeavored to blunt its force by calling it an abolition incendiary paper—Believing you to be a man of better sense and in sympathy with the oppressed non-slaveholders in our State, I send you a copy of it; you are personally acquainted with me.

"You will understand that we have formed an association for the purpose of comprehending in it all the non-slaveholders we can confide in, and for the purpose of producing such a change in public sentiment, as to promote our interests against the oppressions of the Slave holding power. We cannot possibly be found out; we have agents located South and North, East and West, who will divulge nothing; beside we make many do work for us without their knowing in the least, what they are circulating. As for instance, this will leave the Post Office, at some distance from where I am writing, directed to a gentleman in some distant city or large town, with the Postage paid upon it; when he takes off the envelope he will of course put the enclosed letter into the Post Office.

It will then go to Spartanburg, to a gentleman I know there; he will in his turn send this last enclosed to yourself.—(But you see he did not—Ed.) Again when we know of any one travelling through the country, we get some acquaintance of his to give him a package to drop along his way, he of course as a matter of courtesy complies.

"You will see from this how the needful writings can be circulated: but you will wish to know how to join us. This is done without giving your name at all. Every man has his special sign given him when applied to, and the keeper of signs and the particular officer in the case, knows it. I am at present keeper of signs. You will therefore understand, if you wish to unite with us, that your sign of introduction must be placing your thumb and index finger—when you are meeting any one—in your vest pocket, let it be the left hand and the left pocket. The messenger who will watch your movements, will inform me; your fidelity will then be subjected to tests, and when confidence in you is once established, you will be informed how next to proceed. You need be under no apprehension, once admitted to our association you will find a powerful support, moral and numerical. Your refusal to join us will not help you any, and any attempt to detect us will be futile; many trials of that sort, have been made, but in vain. (Who ever heard so before?—Ed.) Our enemies are just as apt to get into difficult straits as any of us, indeed more so, for it is one of our plans to be as much in action with the Committees of Safety, as though we were really in sympathy with the Slave-holders."

Let our friends bear in mind that this letter was not intended for the meridian of Spartanburg, and we will leave the subject at the present to their better judgment.

STATE VS. J. M. BARRETT.

Warrant to Arrest and Recognise a Witness.

We call the attention of the Magistrates and P. Master of and in this State, to our report of the legal proceedings, had in this case against G. W. H. Legg, Esq., Post Master at this place.

It was known that Barrett was authorized to take from the Post Office a letter directed to John Edward Thompson. This he positively refused to do, doubtless because it might implicate him in some degree. The Post Master was not authorized by law to deliver it to any one but the person addressed, or his agents. It was believed the letter contained important testimony, or would lead to the obtaining important testimony, on the part of the State in this prosecution, and the question was, how the letter could legally be got hold of. The Hon. David Johnson, Ex-Governor, and for thirty years a Judge of the Supreme Court of this State, on Monday last attended at this place for the purpose of aiding our people with his experience and advice; this he did, and it was strictly followed. The Hon. H. H. Thompson, Chairman of the Committee of Vigilance and Safety, made oath that the Post Master was a material witness for the State in this case, and that the said letter directed to John Edward Thompson, which letter the deponent had reason to believe, and did believe, would furnish material evidence in the State vs. John M. Barrett.

Upon this affidavit John Linder, Esq., issued his warrant against Mr. Legg, requiring him to appear before him to enter into a recognizance for his appearance at Court, and also to produce the letter addressed, John Edward Thompson.

Mr. Legg was arrested and brought before the Magistrate. He said in his defence that he was a sworn Officer of the Government and had given his Bond and security for the faithful discharge of his duty; that he was not authorized to deliver the letter to any one but the party or his agents; that before the next Court of Sessions he was bound to forward the letter to the department in Washington; that he was as willing as any one to discharge his duty to the State as a good Citizen; that with due deference to the distinguished authority under which the Magistrate was acting, he felt himself compelled to decline delivering up the letter, or to enter into recognizance except for his personal appearance. This defence, though strictly correct, was not deemed satisfactory by the Magistrate, who thought that the Post Office was not intended to enable criminals to perfect their schemes of crime with impunity, and that upon a "reasonable shewing," if the Post Office contained the evidence of some crime perpetrated, or about to be perpetrated, the Post Master, like any private individual was bound upon the requisition of the State authorities to produce the evidence.

Mr. Legg was therefore committed to Jail until he shall have given Bond and Security, for his appearance at Court, and the production of the John Edward Thompson letter. By the advice of Counsel, and in order to relieve himself from his painful and disagreeable position, Mr. Legg finally complied with the order of the Magistrate, and is now under Bond to appear and produce the letter. Mr. Legg's conduct in this whole affair was wholly irreproachable and becoming his general character. It was firm, temperate and respectful, shewing a conscientious determination to do his duty, according to the best of his knowledge and ability both to the State and the General Government.

Thus has been made the first feasible issue at law with the General Government. The State must succeed whilst she retains her sovereignty, and that before she will give up that, she will give up all that trammels or interferes with it. We commend the precedent to the Magistracy of South Carolina, and hope none of them will refuse to act upon it when called upon. They could hardly have a higher or more reliable authority than the venerable Judge Johnson. Self defence is the first law of nature, and that law is a part of the code of each sovereign State in the Union. No law or regulation of the General Government can deprive us of this inalienable right, nor will we suffer ourselves to be cheated, tricked or bullied out of it by any human power or form of law.

Hon. Mr. CLEMSON, United States Minister to Belgium, and his lady and son, have arrived in London from the United States on their return to Belgium.



The Advertiser.

EDGEFIELD C. H.

WEDNESDAY AUGUST 1, 1849.

By Divine Permission the Rev. E. L. WHATLEY, will preach in the Baptist Church at this place on Sunday next.

Crops in the West.

The Charleston Mercury of last week contained numerous extracts from papers in Mississippi and Louisiana on the condition of the crops in those States. They are represented as very inferior, especially the cotton crop, which has suffered greatly from floods of rain.

Electro Plating.

Any one who will pay a visit to Mr. HENRY GRAY'S Office in this Village may see some beautiful specimens of Plating, executed by this Gentleman. The plating is done by *Electro-Magnetism* with the battery of the Torpedo. Mr. GRAY has gone to considerable expense in fitting up apparatus for the purpose, and has already acquired great skill in the art. If any one does not believe us, let him call and examine for himself. "This plating is very useful in a variety of ways. Common brass thimbles, spoons, watch cases, pencil cases, lamps, and an endless variety of fancy articles, can all be plated with a brilliant lustre, and in a permanent manner." The plating is either with silver or gold, and does not cost a great deal.

Our readers will find in another column copies of documents and letters relating to the abolition pamphlets signed "Brutus" and a "True Carolinian," of which there has been so much talk. Some of these letters were intercepted and some found on the person of Thos. Barrett, who has been apprehended in Spartanburg District upon suspicion of spreading incendiary publications. It will be seen that one of the letters is dated "Edgefield June 10th, 1849." It behooves our citizens to keep vigilant watch over suspicious persons in our midst and over straggling itinerants through the country. It is time to raise the arm of defence against these villainous assaults upon "our domestic altars and our House hold Gods." Some may counsel silence as the best way of treating these midnight assassins; but the matter is now become too serious to admit of so timid a policy. A prompt energy may effectually quell these revolutionary movements, while inaction on our part may enable these incendiary fanatics to organize and to combine in such way as to render their efforts fatal to our security. Let us strike the blow at once. One of

has been arrested by the high-spirited people of Spartanburg. By proper vigilance and activity, others may in like manner be overtaken in their impious work.

E. J. ARTHUR, Esq., Editor of the Palmetto State Banner, has retired from the Editorial Chair, leaving the paper in the hands of Mr. I. C. MORGAN, who is to be its future Editor.

Mr. Arthur's withdrawal will be deeply regretted by the *Corps Editorial* of our State; for he wielded a strong pen, and possessed those high toned sentiments, characteristic of the scholar and the gentleman, which made him an ornament to the Editorial profession.

The AUGUSTA CHRONICLE & SENTINEL, in reply to an Editorial in our last, has the following:

"The *Edgefield Advertiser* is informed that if striking it from our exchange list is giving it the "cut direct," it was done sometime since. The *Chronicle & Sentinel* will be sent to its address on a compliance with the terms of subscription."

As the *Chronicle & Sentinel* had been on former occasions irregularly received at this office, we were not entirely certain, it had dropped our paper from its exchange list, though we strongly suspected the fact. It is now rendered certain, however, by the acknowledgement of the Editor himself. And our readers will naturally ask, why? The Editor has not thought proper to give his reasons, but has left us to conjecture them. We shall not hesitate to exercise this privilege.

Whatever may be the pretended reasons hereafter put forth by the *Chronicle & Sentinel*, we are satisfied that the true cause of striking the "Advertiser" from its exchange list, is a fear that the wanton and unscrupulous attacks made in its columns against Mr. Calhoun and the Southern Cause may be exposed to just censure; and thereby may draw off from its list a number of Subscribers in *Edgefield District*. We are too well acquainted with the intelligent, and high-spirited Whigs of this District to suppose that they can be beguiled by the insidious assaults of the *Chronicle & Sentinel* upon Southern Institutions. Though differing from many of us on some political topics, we can inform the Editor of the *Anti-Southern Paper*, that on the question of *Secrecy* they are as true and firm as the most strenuous Democrats among us, and that but for their affection for the party to which they belong, they would, we believe, long since have ceased to be its patrons and subscribers. We know their sentiments too well not to be certain, that they have been at heart *disgusted* at the vituperative and slanderous charges he has made against Mr. Calhoun and those cooperating with him in defence of Southern institutions.

But the Editor of the *Chronicle & Sentinel*—Dr. Lee Weeman—no doubt feels chagrined at our charging him with being an *Abolitionist*. Has he denied the charge? He attempted, it is true, to explain it away; but in his feeble effort, like a man laboring against his own belief, he confessed as of the truth of the very thing he was endeavoring to disprove. He satisfied us, said every man of true Southern feelings, that he is at heart and in truth, opposed to slavery—Yes! that he is an *abolitionist*! Will he dare deny that he is? We challenge him to the question. We call upon him to avow his principles on this subject in

language that can be understood. If he do not, he will deserve the just reprobation of all Southern men, who have at heart the welfare of their country.

Dr. Lee has been wearing a double-face in this matter. He has been laboring to convince his readers that he is no abolitionist, but a well-wisher to the southern cause—yet nearly every column of his paper teems with abolition sentiment, and treachery to Southern rights and interests.

He is upon his own showing a complete nondescript in politics. Professionally he is a sort of pro-slavery advocate—but virtually an anti-slavery zealot; a political equivocator—half Northern—half Southern; half abolitionist and half an advocate of slavery.

"So some rats of amphibious nature, Are either for the land or water."—HUN.

Dr. Lee is much mistaken if he supposes that Southern Editors can be so recreant to the high and responsible posts they occupy as not to expose his dangerous opinions, and his latent treasonable designs. The Whig party of Georgia have already disclaimed his anti-Southern notions. In Convention at Milledgeville, they utterly repudiated his favorite and wicked doctrines. But the Editor of the *Chronicle & Sentinel* has had the effrontery to say that he does not represent the Whigs, but is the organ of himself! Bah! And is it come to this? Shall a man who is not of us, but born and bred in a section of country deadly hostile to us in sentiment and feeling, be allowed to raise his standard of *recoil and treason* in our very midst? Shall we allow him to disseminate his poisonous doctrines, and enjoy the favor of our patronage and protection? O tempora! O mores!

But if the *Chronicle & Sentinel* is not the "organ" of the Whig party (as asserted by the Editor) how can the intelligent Whigs of this State and Georgia give it warm support and encouragement? Will they allow themselves to be taken in by the insidious snares of that Paper, under a mistaken belief that they are serving their party? We have too much faith in their intelligence and patriotism to believe so. They certainly have no excuse for being led away by the wily artifices of the *Chronicle & Sentinel*. The genuine Whig papers of the South have all disavowed its anti-Southern doctrines, and exposed its errors and follies. The *Augusta Republic*, a staunch Whig Journal, edited by Southern men, and entirely true to Southern rights, has been among the foremost in this patriotic effort, and has acquired high claims not only to the respect and patronage of the Whig party but of every one who thinks and feels as a man true to Southern interests.

The condemnation of the course pursued by the *Chronicle & Sentinel* has been so uniform and unqualified among the leading Journals of both parties at the South, we had supposed it would put a check upon its written and virulent abuse of a just cause and of good men. But its effrontery and insane fanaticism are as violent as ever.

On a recent visit to this prosperous manufacturing village we were struck with admiration at the number and variety of improvements made in so short a time. Within two or three years a village has sprung up with 600 or 700 inhabitants, with its Churches, Stores and Schoolhouses; set off by tasteful buildings, handsome streets, and ornamental gardens and grounds.

The factory is at present in successful operation. It gives employment to about 300 operatives, who besides a quantity of thread, turn out some 12,000 yards of cloth per day. It is on a large scale, containing about 300 Looms and 9,000 Spindles. Application will be made to the next Legislature to enlarge the establishment. The present energetic stock holders are determined, we learn, to put up another building of the same size with the present. We heartily wish them success; for we are most thoroughly convinced of the high utility of manufactures to the Southern States, and hope the day will soon come when every bale of cotton made in South Carolina will be spun or made into cloth within the limits of the State. We believe it will greatly add to the wealth and general prosperity of the State.

A project is in contemplation to build a Plank Road between this village and Graniteville or some point on the Rail-Road. The enterprise is of too great consequence to the citizens of our Village and District not to excite much interest. We hope earnest efforts will be made, immediately after obtaining a charter, to carry the project at once into execution. Let our citizens no longer neglect their interest and welfare.

A line of Conches is about to be established between our Village and Graniteville.

Gen. Cass' Letter.

We invite the attention of our readers to the letter of Gen. Cass on the first page of our paper.

The main points touched upon are—Internal improvements and the Wilmot Proviso. We do not think Gen. Cass is entirely sound on either of these subjects; but his views are highly liberal for a man born in a non-slaveholding State and living in the midst of a free-soil population. Denying to the Federal Government the right to introduce a general system of internal improvements, he yet maintains the power of Congress "to improve some of the great harbors, rivers and lakes of the union." But owing to the great difficulty of drawing a practical line at all times between the objects that ought and that ought not to engage the attention of Congress, and owing to the abuse to which the whole subject is liable, General Lewis Cass thinks that the effort should be to narrow and not to enlarge the circle of power in Congress. From the reasons here assigned, Southern Democrats believe generally that the power of making Internal improvements strictly speaking does not belong to Congress at all. And in this, they differ from Gen. Cass, perhaps from Mr. Calhoun.

On the Wilmot Proviso Gen. Cass is more explicit than he was in his letter to Mr. Nicholson. In that, he says, "his doubts are resolving themselves into convictions that the principles of the Wilmot Proviso involve should be kept out of the

national Legislature, and left to the people of the confederacy in their respective local governments." Again: "I am opposed to the exercise of jurisdiction by Congress over this matter; and I am in favor of leaving to the people of any Territory, which may be hereafter acquired, the right to regulate it for themselves under the general principles of the constitution."

He here makes no distinct avowal of the unconstitutionality of the Wilmot Proviso, and therefore, was under no pledge to vote that measure in case of his election. In the present letter he avows frankly and without reserve, that the Wilmot Proviso is unconstitutional, as well as highly inexpedient. For this manly expression of his real views, at a time of so great excitement on this question, when it is almost sure to bring upon him bitter reproach and obloquy from the numerical majority in the country, Gen. Cass deserves the warm gratitude of the Southern people. We cannot but commend his frankness and his independence.

From the Savannah Republican.

INDIAN RIVER SETTLEMENT BROKEN UP!

By the United States mail steam packet Ocmulgee, Capt. Wilson, we have received intelligence via St. Augustine, that the Indians have again begun to renew their former cruelties. Our intelligence is from most reliable gentlemen, and as but a part of the settlers could be accommodated on the boat in which they escaped, it is feared that the next news will be still more deplorable.

From a passenger who came on the Ocmulgee, we learn that Mr. Russell, who was wounded, had previously had some difficulty with the Indians, and it may have been personal revenge that prompted them to shoot at him. This is more probable, as he received five wounds, and as there were but five Indians seen, each one must have fired at him.

Below we give two letters from our correspondents to which we refer for the particulars of the outrage:

FLORIDA REPUBLICAN OFFICE.

Jacksonville, (Fla.) July 20.

Editors Savannah Republican:

Gentlemen: We have briefly to inform you that intelligence has been received here that the Indians have made an attack upon the settlement at Indian River. A man by the name of Barker, (brother-in-law of Russell, the Inspector at Indian River,) was killed in his field, and Russell shot through the arm in two places; the house of Gailis, another settler, was burned, and Barker's and Russell's houses sacked. Most of the settlers took a vessel and have arrived at St. Augustine in a very destitute and distressed condition. Intelligence has been despatched to Washington, Yours, &c. D.

ST. AUGUSTINE, July 18.

Editors Savannah Republican:

On Thursday evening last, 12th inst. a party of Indians made their appearance at the settlement on Indian River, and killed Mr. John Barker in his field, and wounded Major W. F. Russell, the Collector, and burnt the dwelling of Mr. H. Gailis. This created a great excitement in the whole settlement, and there happening to be a small schooner rigged boat on the River, of about four tons, as many of the settlers as could possibly "stow" themselves in her, put out immediately to sea, and made their way for this port, where they arrived this morning, after suffering dreadfully from exposure and want. The following are the names of the persons who arrived here, viz: W. F. Russell and daughter, W. B. Davis and lady, Mrs. Walker and three children, Mrs. Burnham and four children, Mrs. Stone, Messrs. Thomas Hite, D. H. Gailis, M. Navarra, M. McLeod, James P. Lighthorn, Wm. R. Tomb, and two others, and four or five negroes.

These individuals made their escape in the greatest possible hurry, having left many friends and relatives, and not knowing what has been their fate.

Thus it will be seen that what has been long apprehended, has now come to pass, viz: that the Indians would break up the settlement on Indian River, and perhaps engage in another general Indian War. This occurrence is most lamentable, as these worthy pioneers have been struggling hard for several years, to provide themselves a home, and now are unceremoniously compelled to abandon all their hard earnings. It is now to be hoped that the authorities at Washington will see the necessity of at once sending a sufficient force into Florida, as will overawe the Indians and prevent further difficulties. Expresses were despatched in New Smyrna and Tampa Bay to-day by Col. Smith, the commanding officer at this post.

Yours, &c. R.

HEALTH OF CHARLESTON.—We are happy in being able to state that, during no previous period at this season of the year, has our city enjoyed a better condition of health than at present. Our happy exemption hitherto from the pestilence which is desolating so many of our sister cities, is a matter of warm congratulation, and we have strong hopes of escaping its visitation altogether. In the meantime we are glad to perceive that our authorities have not relaxed their vigilance in the abatement of nuisances, the application of means for the purification of streets and alleys, and the enforcement of other sanitary regulations.—Mer., 27th ult.

HINTS TO FARMERS AND MILLERS.—Professor Dick says that the books of a single inspector of New York city, showed that in 1847 he inspected 218,679 barrels of sour and musty flour. In his opinion the loss on these was \$250,000.—Every year the total loss in the United States from moisture in wheat and flour is estimated at from \$3,000,000 to \$6,000,000! To remedy this great evil, the grain should be well ripened before harvesting, and well dried before stored in a good dry granary.

NEW POST OFFICE.—A Post Office has been established in St. Peter's Parish, Beaufort District, South Carolina, to be called Brighton, and Francis B. Baker appointed Postmaster of the same. The office will be opened for the receipt and distribution of the mails on the first of August.